THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Abber's Park Trentre-Mastin Abbey's Park Frentre-Hawts

B jos Opera Honse-Wen at Lost

Bonth's Theoter-Preu Freu

Burnett's Nassam-Breudway and 9th st.

Duty's Thee-ter-Chievria at School

Gra. d Opera House-Shan Blue. Mayorly's tath St. I heatre-Pun on the Bristol. Haverly's 5th Av. Thentre-Otrett Haveely's Nible's Gueden. The Sharebraus Midison Square Thest e-liatel Kirks. Masonle Temple—Heimerum. San Francisco Opera Mause—Herrmann. Standard Theat colliler Taylor. Theatre Comique—Halligaa's liver Welding. Urfan Square Treatre—Exympole. Wallack's Theatre—The World. Windsor Theater Miles.

Give the Names !

Gen. THOMAS J. BRADY, late Second Assistant Postmaster-General, prints a letter defending himself against the charges of corruption in connection with the Star routes. In this letter Gen. BRADY says:

"All this talk about Rings and corruption comes from flegraced contractors and would be blackmaders. In gessant overtures were made by these press brigands to contractors who were supposed by them to be in the en layment of fat contracts and large profits to properly mould public sentiment, and these propositions, being rejected in many instances, were followed by threats that if they were denied participation therein a con-trary sentiment would be created."

Who are these "brigands of the press?" The press and the country are both con-

perned to know. If the assertion thus boldly made by Gen. BRADY is true, he must know to whom he refers. Then let him without delay give their names to the public.

We await with curiosity and interest Gen BRADY's reply to this demand.

Mr. Secretary Dorsey.

Mr. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Pierrepont Morgan, and the other wealthy Republicans who gave to ex-Carpet-bag Senator Dorsey a magnificent dinner at Delmonico's, in testimony of their appreciation of his services in carrying Indiana at the October election, will find instructive reading in the reports of the Star service jobbery.

Mr. Dorsey's connection with the Star Service Ring has long been an open secret at Washington, though he has tried to disguise it partially, except so far as his after Brady's heart, one who does not affect to have scruples, and who means business all the time. He came in as a carpet-bag Senator with the second term of GRANT, and was identified with Boss Shepherd and with the crew that then infested the White House and the public departments. The corruptionists in Congress found a new confederate when he appeared in the Senate. He required no education to become perfect in their methods. Nature had instructed him, and he at once took his place in line with Spencer, Patterson, SARGENT, STEWART, WEST, CONOVER, CLAY-TON, and other statesmen who have left records in the Senate and elsewhere by

which they will be long remembered. What is known as the Dorsey branch of the Post Office Ring held twenty-five contracts for Star service, all of them in the remote Territories or States. Those regions were chosen for these operations because they are far removed from public view, and more readily managed by collusion with Postmasters and with the accounting office. Those contracts, according to the schedule prices, footed up \$60,248 when awarded. But when Brady manipulated and "expedited" them they aggregated \$468,000 a year, or nearly eight hundred per cent, on the orig-Inal bids! No wonder Donsey did not want an office. All he asked from an Administration, put in power greatly by his personal agency, was to be let alone. And but for THOMAS L. JAMES we dare say he would have

Marriage of the Tribune's Editor.

The marriage of Mr. WHITELAW REID, the by such rewards. In a worldly sense, Mr. KEID has obtained what must be pronounced an immense success.

Coming here from the West, perhaps a dozen years ago, when not much over thirty, he has secured for himself what people usually regard as the great prizes of life while yet he is on the sunny side of fifty. Coming among us with what he in the usual way, and took his seat. would now consider slender means, he had got well along on the way to riches before he became the husband of a millionaire's and coming without influence of any kind, slight newspaper experience of the freshwater kind, as a printer and reporter, to look for a situation on the New York press, he be had under Honace Greeney on the it for the grave. During the eight years of vancement by all means that were available to him, looking for social, political, and pub-He chances in every quarter within his reach. He has made himself, at various times, serviceable to powerful or prominent men; and, in this way, he has been able to make use of them to his own advantage. He did what he could to promote the ambition of Mr. Chase, who was not the man to overlook such efforts. He flattered the vanity of Mr. GREELEY till he became his successor. He found his way to the pocket of Mr. JAY GOULD, who became his pecuniary patron. He puffed HAYES, who at last made him the fraudulent offer of the German mission; and more recently he has been soft-sawdering GARFIELD, who, in return, has put some fat offices at his disposal for his cronies. In other things, also, he has been successful; he found the Tribune in a rickety old building, and raised for it the Tall Tower; when made President of the Lotos Ciub, it was in obscure quarters and in poverty, but he soon planted it in a large Fifth avenue establishment; and even for himself, as a bachelor, he has for some years enjoyed a showy dwelling in the fashionable part of the city. Looking here and there and elsewhere, it really appears as though he were one of the most fortunate

It is by worldly tact that he has made his practical philosopher. He does not succumb to anything like high thinking, or magnain that which is unpopular, or in that which thusiasm. He is for the main chance. Under him, all the native strength that CHEELEY except where the representative of a conbut into the Tribuse has gone out of it. To the stituency has the candor to avow his doubt

prudence, full of whims and follies. Its ancient devotion to principle and disregard of mercenary ends, its intellectual power, moral fervor, and emotional generosity, make a strange show to those who now look down upon them from the airy summit of the Tall Tower.

Mr. WHITELAW REID's tact is the thing that has made his fortune, and that characterizes his Tribune. We do not there behold any mental force, or original genius, or vital faith, but merely deportment, mediocrity, pretentious respectability, toadylsm, venality, and stock jobbery.

We congratulate Mr. REID upon his marriage. May it be in every way advantageous to him, increasing his merit as well as his money. He has had a long life of lucky more backy wedlock! Until this marriage, three of the chief editors of the city have been bachelors; now let Mr. BENNETT of the Herald and Mr. HURLBERT of the World follow Mr. Reid's example if they can.

There is one public benefit likely to accrue from Mr. REID's marriage. It gives him the opportunity, which we presume he will embrace, to free the Tribune from the clutches of Mr. JAY GOULD, who has had so much to do in bringing about its moral ruin. It will now be in the power of Mr. REID to buy out Mr. JAY GOULD's majority interest in the Tribune, and make it all his own possession. This is a thing upon which we may congratulate the readers of that journal, and which gives hope that, through the removal of the worst of the evils that have overshadowed it, it may henceforth follow a less ignominious course of development than it has shown since Mr. GREELEY's death.

The Bradlaugh Case. The Conservatives have taken advantage of Mr. Bradlaugh's attempt to take his seat in the House of Commons, on his reelection for Northampton, to carry a motion against the GLADSTONE Government. As the whole question of the right of atheists | liever. The action of those Liberals, on the to sit in Parliament will again be raised by this proceeding, it may be well to review the previous stages of a case which seems likely to rank with that of WILKES among the controversies turning on the constitutional rights of an English constituency.

On May 3 of last year Mr. Charles Brad-LAUGH, returned as one of the members for Northampton, presented himself at the table brother's name is concerned. He is a man of the House and asked to be allowed to affirm instead of taking an oath. He explained to the House that he had repeatedly made affirmation in the highest courts of jurisdiction in the realm. and he intimated that, so far as an oath signified anything more than an affirmation, it would not be binding on his conscience. A committee appointed to report whether persons entitled, under acts of Parliament, to make a solemn declaration in courts of justice might be admitted to make affirmation in the House, reported in the negative. Thereupon Mr. Bradlaugh again presented himself at the table and offered to subscribe the oath; but objection being made, on the ground of his previous statements, a second committee was appointed to report as to the right of the House to refuse, under the circumstances, to allow the form of the oath to be administered. The second commitreported that the House could and ought to prevent Mr. BRADLAUGH "going through the form" of taking the oath; but it disagreed with the first commit tee by recommending that should Mr. Bhab-LAUGH again seek to make an affirmation. he be not prevented from doing so. Nevertheless, an amendment was carried by the Conservatives against the influence of the Government after two nights' debate (by 275 to 230) that he be permitted neither to take the oath nor make an affirmation. In spite of this resolution, Mr. BRADLAUGH once more presented himself at the desk and refusing to withdraw when requested by the Speaker, was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Ultimately, on July 1, the question was temporarily quieted by a resolution proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE and editor of the Tribine, to the daughter of a adopted by 303 to 249, that any person re-California millionaire, crowns the career of a turned as a member, who might claim man who has won position, fortune, and to be a person permitted by law importance in this city, within a few years, to make a solemn declaration, in through a vocation that is not often gilded lieu of oath, in courts of justice, should henceforth be permitted to make affirmation in the House as a condition procedent to the enjoyment of Parliamentary privileges. Availing himself of the opportunity thus opened, Mr. BRAD-LAUGH, on the following day, walked to the table, made affirmation, which was accepted by the Speaker's presenting his hand to him

The controversy was now shifted from the Parliamentary arena to the courts, information being laid before the proper tribunal daughter. Coming unknown, his name is that Charles Bradlaugh was occupying a make so much. now a familiar one to all the newspapers; seat in the House of Commons in violation of the statute. When the case came up, the he is now a person of authority in the Repub- | Court held that the oath prescribed to memlican party. When he came here, with bers of the House was not one of the oaths contemplated by the Evidence Amendnent acts of 1869 and 1870, which per mitted the substitution of a solemn declaratook such work and wages as were to tion in certain cases. It was, accordingly, adjudged that Mr. BRADLAUGH had no right Tribune; and in due time he occupied the to make an affirmation, that he had not editorial chair of Mr. Greeney, who had left | qualified for membership, and that his seat was vacant. In pursuance of this decision his editorship he has sought and found ad- a new writ was issued for Northampton. whose electors, believing their constitutional rights to have been infringed, and re membering the triumphant result of the | clerical rather than that of instructors. The analogous contest undertaken by the electors of Middlesex, again returned Mr. Brad-LAUGH. On Tuesday of this week their representative advanced to the Speaker's table and offered, not, as in the previous session, to make an affirmation, but to take the regular oath. Objection being made, the member for Northampton declared that, so far as an eath involved a solemn affirmation, it would be binding on his conscience. Nevertheless Sir Stafford Northcote moved that, considering the reports of the two committees at the previous session, which, it will be remembered, concurred on to take the oath. The resolution was carried by a vote of 20s to 175, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. BRIGHT and of Premier GLADSTONE, the latter asserting the fundamental principle established by the WILKES case that the House had no right to inflict disability on a member who, it was admitted, had no legal disqualification, and thereby disfranchise a constituency. It will be bserved that the real issue raised by the BRADLAUGH case, which was evaded by the course pursued at the last session, is now squarely before the House of Commons and the English people. Is, or is not, the oath "Tact, man, is the thing," says the | which Gibbon took in the last century, and which John Stuart Mill subscribed, when returned for Westminster, a mere form, so nimity, or imagination. He does not believe far as it implies anything beyond a solemn affirmation? If it is more looks weak or dubious. He does not dote than a form, what kind and amount upon any notion of self-sacrifice for the sake of belief is necessary to qualify of truth. He is not given to any sort of en- a subscriber? Again, is a recognition of the required tenets to be assumed in all cases,

House to take cognizance of the real opinhesitate to avow atheistic doctrines? If tives who on Tuesday carried their resolution against Mr. Beadlaugh, a serious desire to exclude atheists from Parliament, the straightforward and obvious method would be to propose a new test, as, for instance, that every man returned should shining quality, any moral grasp, or any | qualify himself by a public declaration of his belief in God. No one has dared, however, to propose such a test. No difficulty is thrown in the way of are prescribed. According to Mr. Listing bachelorhood; may be have a longer life of | type are numerous in Parliament, yet nob dy ventures to attack them, although the weapon is at hand. Mr. STEPHEN cannot even " imagine anybody denying this statement with a grave face out of the pulpit, or in any atmosphere accessible to the influfear of being contradicted when he says that amajority of the House of Commons is either infidel or sublimely tolerant of infidelity." He adds that to try to purify such an assembly by excluding one or two men who have chosen to speak their minds openly. is to try to preserve the health of a town by unless they wear a mask. It is plain enough that the majority with

which on Tuesday Sir S. NORTHCOTE won a

short-lived victory was made up of two elements. The bulk of the Conservatives followed their leader in the House from no more creditable motive than the hope of gaining a slight partisan advantage, which can have no bearing on the ultimate fortunes of their party. Not a few of them, perhaps, were prompted by malicious hatred of Mr. GLADSTONE, who is known to be a sincere theist and Christian, and on whom they delighted to force the unwelcome rôle of the champion of an audacious unbeother hand, who deserted the Government on this occasion, is equally intelligible. A portion of the church-going public in Great Britain feels that it has been insulted by Mr. BRADLAUGH's brazen demonstrations, and is simply anxious to avenge itself on the offender. They do not stop to consider the broad constitutional issues raised by this case, and upon which we are glad to see Mr. GLADSTONE has at last resolved to take his stand. The non-conformists, who both in the last session and in this have helped Sir S. NORTHCOTE to obtain his temporary success, do not perceive that they are disfranchising an integral part of the English commonwealth by excluding a member for opinions which his constituents have sanctioned. They do not see either that they are giving Mr. BRADLAUGH the very thing which, according to his enemies, he has all along desired, namely, a most effectual advertisement. Moreover, by mixing up the question of religious or philosophical opinions with the discussion of a constitutional right, they are bringing about a state of things in which an English atheist will be less reluctant to avow his heterodox notions. Indeed, Mr. LESLIE STEPHEN avers that if all the atheists and agnostics in the United Kingdom had been asked how best to advance their opinions, they could not have devised a better scheme than the BRAD-LAUGH agitation. For his own part, he does not hestrate to pronounce the combination by which the Conservative leader in the House has twice beaten Mr. GLAD-STONE, an unedifying alliance between honest bigots, selemn humbugs, and cynical, unscrupulous partisans."

The Schools of the City.

The number of public schools in New York under the management of the Board of Education was 252 last year. Besides these, 16 corporate or asylum schools participated in the fund set apart for free instruction. The whole amount of money drawn from the Comptroller for the support of the school and school system was \$3,415,822. The average attendance of scholars was 133,056, and the whole number taught during the year was 267,944, a gain over 1879 of about twelve hundred in the one case, and nearly four thousand in the other.

The public schools were conducted by about 3,400 teachers, of whom over threequarters were women. The highest salaries paid to male principals of grammar schools are \$3,000, and to female principals, \$1,900. The men are paid much more than the women, on the average; but as salaries for women go in New York, our female teachers earn very fair wages. There are not many employments in which they could

This enormous force of teachers, requiring the payment of about two and threequarters millions annually in salaries, is due to our complicated system of public education, and to the tendency to push further and further forward the collegiate instruction of young men and young women, and to introduce special and fancy branches in all the schools. Doubtless the majority of these teachers are actually needed. They are kept busily occupied with important and necessary duties, and really earn the salaries they receive; but in many of the chools there are crowds of superfluous functionaries of various sorts whose work is number of special teachers is also large, and their presence hinders the progress of the simple elementary education, which is all nine in ten of the pupils can afford the time to get. If the average wants of the children of the city in the way of instruction were met, and no attempt was made to go further, the force of teachers could be easily reduced by a quarter; and for practical purposes the schools would be better off

than they are now. Leaving out the asylum schools, the aver age attendance of scholars last year was 123,508, and 112,627 of them were in the this point, Mr. Bhadlaugh be not suffered grammar and primary schools, while the colored schools and the evening schools took 8,247 more. Only a few thousand, therefore, attended the expensive collegiate es tablishments supported by the city. In the college for young men the number of stulents last June was 1,077; but more than half of them were in the preparatory classes In the senior, or graduating, class there were only 49; in the junior class, 84; in the

> ophomore, 127, and in the freshman, 244. It is very plain that while there is some demand for high school education at the expense of the public, college instruction is wanted to a very limited extent only. Not even enough students to equal those in our smaller colleges are willing to remain at the institution in Lexington avenue throughout the collegiate course. Though the training is free, and everything is provided for the student, less than fifty young men were

graduated last year. The Normal College, or college for young women, is a much more popular institution. The examinations for admission into the colleges show that the girls in the public Tribune of to-day the Tribune of GREELEY'S on the floor of the House? If a definite creed | schools are better scholars than the boys.

days was a fanatic, a Quixote, destitute of | be indispensable to the right discharge of | Eighty per cent. of the girls who applied political functions, is it not the duty of the got into their college, while only 53 per cent. of the boys were able to pass their examiions of members who, out of duors, may not nation. And the girls are able to remain hesitate to avow atheistic doctrines? If longer at college than the boys. At the there were, on the part of the Conserva- Normal College 674 girls were admitted last year, and 361 were graduated. At the College of the City of New York 466 boys were admitted, and only 49 were graduated. The reason is that the girls are pursuing a course of study intended to fit them for a specific profession, that of teaching, or they are not under urgent necessity of earning their living; whereas nine in ten of the boys must go to work to support themselves before they can complete a collegiate discreet and hypocritical atheism; it course; and in their college they are is only overt and aggressive atheists who not fitted for a definite employment. They simply get what is called a liberal educa-STEPHEN, atheists of a reticent, ineffensive | tion, something they cannot afford to wait

for, even though it is given them gratis. If any instruction except the elementary is to be given at the public cost, it certainly should not be of that elegant character which an ordinary college furnishes. It should be technical, and be designed to fit ence of common sense." Indeed, he has no | the pupils for practical trades in which they could earn their livelihood. There is a great demand for such technical and industrial schools in New York, and if they existed they would soon be crowded with scholars. But a free college which provides nothing more than a liberal education, as the words go, is not wanted, does not really help along forbidding the entry of small-pex patients | the youth of the city, and has no proper place in our system of public instruction.

Judge Hilton's Plan.

We printed yesterday an able, compre hensive, complete plan for cleaning the streets, by Judge HENRY HILTON.

It is the best plan that has ever been proposed. The streets are to be kept clean, and the refuse matter, almost invaluable for agri-

and not wasted. Judge Hillton is a patriotic citizen, of generous motives and robust common sense. Now let the whole difficulty be adjusted by a contract with Judge HILTON to clean the streets for a round sum, and to have the

cultural purposes, is to be converted to use

"Do you pretend to say," said Postmaster-General James to John L. French, for eleven years Chief Clerk in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, "that you could sit idly by and see the Government m squandered and not report the facts to the Postmaster-General or to the President?"

"I do, sir." replied FRENCH; "it was no part of my duty as a subordinate to exercise control in this matter."

This is FRENCH's own report of the question and answer, printed in the Washington National Republican, Yet FRENCH, who used to be a Prosbyterian preacher, seems to regard his re-

moval as a wanton act of oppression. There is serious danger of a Ute war this spring; and if one occurs, it will be due to foreing these Indians from their homes in order to minister to the greed of whites. The Utes claim to have misunderstood the treaty. Probably their head men understood it and the body of the people did not. But the head men were by turns enjoled and coerced. They were bribed with gifts and special clauses in Carl Schurz's treaty, and were bullied by gangs of white men who menaced them on their way to Washing-ton. It is a matter of official record that the Utes held their land by a title indefeasible unless by their free consent; that they unanimously refused their consent, and that they only yielded it when the Commissioners of Haves and Schunz declared that they would not be responsible for what might befall them at the hands of the settlers. The few dollars apiece which they received for agreeing to this enforced bargain have already mostly found their way into the pockets of traders. Now they claim that they were only to give up the mineral lands in the mountains, and not the grazing lands of the valleys. This is the result f a wholesale spoliation.

Varying the monotony of the Senate pro sedings is commendable, though varying them by the introduction of a Monnon doctrine resolution, such as Mr. Moroan brought up yesterday, can hardly be said to render them lively,

The Rev. J. HYATT SMITH cannot be too us about the c Washington. He should be constantly on his guard against wolves in sheep's clothing. They abound in that city, and some of them are plausible enough to deceive the very elect.

The great race for the City and Suburban handicap, which has been absorbing attention for the last two months in England, came off yesterday, and Mr. J. R. Khene's Foxball wor the second place. It was no small honor for Foxhall to take this position in the fleid of twenty-four horses that started for this famous beaten by the renowned Bend Or for first place.

College cricket has at last been put on its proper footing in this country by the formation of an association embracing Columbia, Har-vard, Princeton, Trinity, and the University of Pennsylvania. These are almost the only literary institutions where cricket flourishes, except Haverford and St. Paul's School. The two last named and the Pennsylvania University ve long been cricketing arenas, while Harvard. Princeton, and others are now taking up the game in earnest. St. Paul's School gave Harvard her best player-a Philadelphian. need hardly be added; and Pennsylvania University and Haverford have for years supplied players to the great clubs of Philadelphia, the cricketing centre of this country. It is only a wonder that this sport has not long ago found more general lodgment in the colleges, where it can be pursued to great advantage.

The WHITTAKER court martial which started very well, has degenerated into a contest of conflicting experts in handwriting. It would seem as though one of the questions which the court should propound to itself, in making up its conclusions, is, how the evidence would stand had there been no note of warning at all. Then a subsequent question might consider how that evidence has been affected by the introduction of the note of warning and the testimony in regard to it. The expert evidence is perhaps only limitable by the number of experts willing to testify; and the conflict of their testimony is not surprising, in view of the past experience of law courts.

Again Philadelphia tradesmen have been autioned from the bench to be on their guard in selling goods to Philadelphia wives. On the strength of a married woman's assurance that she had \$1,000 a year in her own right, and would pay him in installments, one of these tradesmen let her have a quantity of silks and other stuffs. Not getting his money, he brought suit against the woman and her husband. Judge nonsuited him on the ground that the husband can be joined as a party in such cases only when the things bought by the wife are necessaries, that a wife cannot bind her separate estate except for necessaries, and that it had not been shown that the silks and stuffs came under that head. The common law, the Judg said, had not been repealed by the State statute relating to married women's property, and any one selling a wife other than necessary things on credit without her husband's knowledge and consent, must take the risks of the transaction. The courts could do nothing for him.

An American Diplomatist Bescribed. From the Parision.

Mr. William Walter Pholps is small, and wears his course black hair out very short and banesd across a low furthead. His small gray eyes are hidden by a pair of cloudy eyeglasses, his toole is a short pug, his mouth is large, and shaded by a small black moutation is complexion is sallow, while his face is thin and hatcher shaped in its augularity.

BRADY STRIKING BACK. He Accuses Mr. James of a Star Route Swin-

dle in Ohio. WASHINGTON, April 27,-"Those dogs have nore bark than bite," said a Star route man. He was speaking of the investigators of Brady. "It isn't Brady's management they are after; they are striking at somebody back of Brady or beyond him, and they'll hit some that they don't suspect, too. I know all about this Star route business; have been in it myself; lost money by it, too, as most of them have. A great deal of money has been spent, most undoubt-edly. But the stories of Brady getting it, and of men getting rich, are not true, I tell you. Star contractors, as a general thing, are busted, dead broke. And I tell you further, while there have been gross irregularities, and all that, whereby appropriations have been exceeded. the country has had the benefit of most of it. It isn't this that Garfield's after; it's only the protext. The game is those who oppose him and his nominations. the Conklingites, who, it happens, are not only Three Hundred and Sixers, but many of them Star contractors. No," he continued, "these dogs won't bite much; that's not what's meant." After a while the Star man added: "Garfield and Blaine baven't got many good cards in their hands. The tricks coming to them in the ordinary course of things are bound to be few. There are expert players on the other side, and they hold good hands. A new deal is what Garfield and Blaine want; at any rate they don't want to play the game with their present hands. A kind of throwing up all around is what they are after, and they may succeed. By yielding this much to the other side they won't necessarily acknowledge themselves beaten, however, nor really yield much either," In less figurative language my friend said that when things come to an accommodation between the factions, as he thought they would quite shortly, not much more would be heard of

Star route business.

"I want to tell you something about these swindles, as they are called. Just let me say to you there have been more of them since James came in, considering the length of his and Brady's service, than were perpetrated by Brady, taking everything alleged against him to be swindles. Don't stare at that. I say it is true. I say true, if they are swindles. A single case under James will offset the whole batch under Brady, considering the time he has been in. And here it is: The cost of the mail service between Marietta and Zanesville, Ohio, has been \$3,000 a year. By a system of doubling quite as mysterious as anything Brady ever did, the service is now costing \$12,000-an increase of \$9,000. Col. A. E. Boone is the lucky Star man there. Whether he owes his stroke to Sherman or Garffeld, or whether it is only be cause he lives in Ohio, I don't know. I haven't given you the particulars of this case; you might not understand them if I did. I want to tell you, though, that if ever there was a case of swindling in the Star service this is one. So you see whoever is in office the thing goes on. James, no doubt, was too new to know everything of it. It may have been Brady's doing. It may have been Tyner's. It was done all the same; and not in the entire batch of the cases set down against Brady is there one that has a worse look on the face. I think it is rotten throughout. So you see it won't do to talk too much or too wildly. Perhaps James will be able to show 'tis all right. If he does, then the Brady business vanishes all at once. If he doesn't, then Brady isn't alone in the boat." And the Star man looked a look of triumph and went out. As for myself, I thought that these things afford additional proof of what kind of civil service we have. All things seem to be

SENATOR CONKLING ON POLITICS. How he Felt About It Ten Years Ago.

DEAR SIR: The view you take of political mut-

What is there to quarrel or falter over? Are Republic cansin this State divided upon any principle at stake now, or upon any practical measures? We know that

will Republicans in the face of the enemy, and of such an enemy, too, recuse to stand by their cause, which is in effect to desort to the other side, merely because herea have not come to their business or piece to their side? Why, only a few years it mission offices repostation open in man to charge that he these depended on speids, and he cannot have deteriorated much that men will plot against cread and cause new by because the agreement by the two protocol. Satan cannot trap men with so course and bad a source as this. weak reliance of our opponents, it is as unworthy as the talk in Democratic and half-way newspapers about di-visions and wars in our ranks. For my part, there is no southean whom I cannot take cordially by the hand nd labor with, shoulder to shoulder, in the work before s. How can any man feel less than this, and yet be ever as you and I believe, in the moston and discludies

d the Republican party? Every one knows that the fittest step toward remody and retorio is to mammate the best men in the Repub-ican party and elect them to the Legislature and to the executive offices of the State; and 50 mes and falling deat Federal pure 250, and differences among builders, and personal ferhaps between bulletable 3, and the late 1. What have such thinks to do with the duty of this

our? What do the people care about them? What hould they care? Of what public consequence are the errollal sins and objects and inishaps of individuals? For one, if I can know how by act or omission I have you just offence to any man, I ought to go, and will gind make any amends in my power. All who know you, now that you would de likewise. But I haded that all the are interrest should go to work and keep at work. It is high time to be done with unprodicable things significing nothing, and productive only of harm. The best to do a tining is to do it.

Talking may be good, but talking about what we are the Republican party as to take right hald honestly and equarely as men should who believe in what they about and meanit. We shall all be together ming the State, I hope, and many good men wil To the Hon. Jones H. GRINSGLE. ROSCOR CONKLING.

The Noble Work of the New Postmaster-P. on the Voundation Resides.

Postmaster-General James is doing a noble vers, and deserves the most contail and united support of the Republicans of the whole country-indeed, of onest men of every party. Ho has entered that can of hieves of which the Second Assistant Posturasis a deprint was the chief, and with a strong, hold hand has struck at o hibbery which has been a represent to the Govern called under the old regime, and has determined upon ern sweep. Resignations have been asked with a vieas the ramifications of this Post Office Department Rim are wide reaching touching Schatters and Representa-tives in their corrupting course. The Postmaster-General has had the discernment to see what is needed, and it is now to be hoped that he will have the courage to pers vere to the end, whoever may fall.

The Natural Result.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The more than \$2,000,000 steal through the star route contract sys-tem, that is now being revealed to the delectation of the tax; ayers, is one of the legitimate results of the eight to even fraud. Had Mr. Tilden served the people in the office to which he was elected, the same zeal and ability he used to crush the Canal Hing when Governor of this State would have been used to crush the Brady Dorsey and all other Rings left by Grant as a costly legacy to the American people, and which Hayrs, if he had the hon-esty, had not the sagacity and determination to crush. Shether Mr. Garfield has any of the indespensable quaities, with which Mr. Tilden is righly endowed, to parit the corruption of the national capital and give us an hor est and economical administration, remains to be seen. Armi, 20. J. H. S.

Perplexed Young Democrats. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: There are

THE MACVEAGH AND CHANDLER CON-

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Wayne MacVeagh and William E. Chandler continue to say spiteful things of each other, thereby rendering it Impossible for the former to remain if the latter is confirmed and making it altogether certain that if Chandler is beaten Wayne will have a hot time any way. "You don't suppose," said one of Chandler's friends, "that if he is beaten he is going to permit Wayne MacVeagh to live in peace? He will be more disposed to throw up his Cabinet place after that than to execute his threat to resign if Bill is confirmed. You see, Blaine will stand by Bill stiffer than ever. He will have additional motives, and MacVeagh's path will not be pleasant; and Cameron, who is having tolerably fair treatment from the Administration, will have a new experience. He will have to pay for taking up his brother-in-law's quarrel; and whichever way the case goes things will be lively-rather more so if Bill is beaten than if he isn't." Chandler's friend descended to particulars, which he preferred should not come out yet. "But," said he, "you are right when you say Bill Chandler is a more important factor than Robertson, There's deviltry and devilshness both in his case. I deviltry and devilishness both in his case. I think it begins to look better for Bill's confirmation, though Don Cameron is active against him among the Democrats. A curlous thing—isn't it?—there are so many Senators on both sides who will lend themselves back and forth. There seems to be an understanding, I believe they call it courtesy, not the 'contresy of the Senate' Conkling is trying to boom, but a way they have of helping one and another out of tight piaces. Now, for all there appears on the outside of things, they say Don Cameron can almost any time get ten or a dozen Democratic Senators to help him with a thing of the sort; and it would not surprise me if he got enough to kill Bill, though, as I said, his case is looking better lately. If Blaine and Conkling would only get together there would be short work of these matters. There doesn't seem to be any-body nowadays to fix things up. Such men as Thurlow Weed, George Ashmun, Truman Smith, and others like them were. Are very few now. I don't think there is a single one. You and I can go back to the time of some wonderful negotiations which those men carried through. But probably men were more supple then than now. The case is worse just now because there is extra foolishness by Garfield; and, somehow or other. Blaine doesn't get on much better. Up in Mains he now and then did just so; and, by the way, up there we know that Blaine lacks shrewdness in fine management. His blunders had already lost us the State. I doubt if he could again carry Maine—not single handed, I should say. Tested by experience and measured by results, Blaine was about played out in Maine when Garfield took him into the Cabinet, He ought to have remained in the Senate; and I guess he begins to wish he was back there. Blaine, though not an old man, lives a good deal in the past, and doesn't seem to have the will or wit to take an active hand in constructing the future. When a man comes to that, he has stopped growing." And the man from Maine ratied on in this way till he came to Edm think it begins to look better for Bill's confirma-

Curlous Growths in Old Nevada Mines. From the Varginia City Enterprise

Curious Growths in Old Nevada Mines.

Promithe Virginia Cig Eliterpiae.

A gentleman who recently find occasion to explore the chambers, drifts, and caverns of the old deserted Mexican and Ophir mines says that fung of every imaginable kind have taken possession of the old levels.

In these old mines, undisturbed for years, is found a fungus world in which are to be seen counterfeits of almost everything seen in our daylight world. Owing to the warmth of the old levels and to the presence in them of a certain amount of moisture, the timbers have been made to grow some curious crops. Some of the fungl in the old chambers are several feet in height, and, being snow white, resemble sheeted ghosts. In places are what at a little distance appear to be white owis, and there are representations of goats with long beards, all, as white as though carved in the purest marble. The rank lungus growth has almost closed some of the drifts.

The fungl are of almost every imaginable variety. Some sinds hang down from the timbers like great bunches of know white hair, and others are great pulpy masses. These last generally rise from the rocks forming the floor of the drifts, and seem to have grown from something drouped or sollled on the ground at the time work was in progress years ago. Those growths have in several places raised from the ground rocks weiging from ten to fifty, and even 100 pounds. Some of the rocks have thus been lifted more than three feet.

In the higher isvais, where the air is comparatively dry, the fungl are less massive in structure than endow, and are much firmer in texture. Some resemble rims, horps, as they grow in a spiral or twisted shape, while others, four or five feet in length and about the thickness of a broom humile, hang from the cap time.

In all the infinite variety of these underground fungf, it is somewhat strange that not one was seen at all like those are wing upon the surface in the light of day. Nothing in the nature of toadstocks or mushrooms was found.

The American Micometer.

To THE LIDTTON OF THE SUN-Sir: On the bank of the Nils, a low rules from Carro, there stands and has stood since the twilth century a stone post to in-dicate the rise of the river.

It performs for Egypt What our agricultural increas

fees for us in regard to crop prospects. It indicates, newsyer, more clearly than any for ear can the foul outcome, because the main condition—the overflow— once determined, the equable climate makes the other vicissitudes of fur less consequence, than with us. But it performs still another office -it fixes the rate and amount of taxation, or rather of exaction. A constitutional Government makes up its binder, in theory, at least, for the smallest sum required for its expenses, but in Egypt the Khedive ownsthe land, his subjects being tenants, and the rule is not what he can get on with, but how much can the people pay; so that whether there be dearth or abundance, this silent but impressive monitor tells them that their condition is to contain on an unvarying plans of poverty and equalor. To the Khedive, however, a like eral overflow brings epulance and rejoicing.

The institution in this country which performs this decisies service is the railway posting system over which Mr. Fink presides with the dignifical title of Com-

He is, we believe, as he englit to be, an alien alike by birth and to the spirit of our institutions, up in all the arts of outrage, and so inventive in oppositive devices as to win informated grains: from our rational sings, whose minister he is. He is properly the Nilsonnetter of the land, and forms every interest, every avocation, and even the recreamons of its inhabitants with grinting as entroy. His principal outrier is charmer M. Dependand his sentine in this state, stationed at the every gate of the painter, is senator Wagner, Charman of the Senate Railroad Communities. Ratifold Committee Period Westann

The Unwisdom of the Cotton Planters. From the Marin Teleprojek and Messenger.

From the Moran Telegraph and Measurer.

If this Cotermination of the size of the cotton crop were intruit to use drawnal interest, not more than four million below when the raised mext year. When the Datch has find a Company and they not raising to much Java neffor to estimated a good prize, they have two ways of disposing of it. One is to be up the excess and had at for a short ground they not offer the purpose. They have no blea of raising the that purpose. They have no blea of raising and the present alone of done anything cles. Cotton for the first present alone of done anything cles. Cotton for the first present alone in the supplies of the Saint base little present alone in discussions and variable that cotton for the first present alone in discussion and variable that cotton for the first present alone in the present alone in the first present alone in the cotton for the first present alone in the first present alone in the cotton for the first present plant and consideration. We could like literally and the present of the first present alone in the straightful present alone in the straightful present present dimensions, under left of the first present and to present alone with the reserve and too from years and to year's entitled and accumulation a good of profit.

Mr. Corning's High-Priced Cow. From the Athana Argue

From the Athens Argus.

An unpretantious looking little cow was led brough this city yesterialy attribute, as rather to the arm of Mr. Erastus Corinna. The animal was parchased with terming of Mr. Burns, as M. Midtenen, Herscheidung, whome she cause to this city by express. She as of the Lersey breat, as 3 years that, and hears the brack-min name of "viola florend." It is claimed that 22 per will of her mike is cream, and that she can produce 18 counted on the mine of cream of the florend of the mike is cream, and that she can produce 18 counted on the form of the counterpart of the third was produced for Mr. Gunner, private use, and that the min paid for her was \$1.50.

Incidents of the Recent Ploods.

At one pant hear Hain'l frees two feet in diameters out through the wallows by the see. Two next then one hundred more in a single have. The user between the hundred in praise because. When the gorze in the Massestri River, below Mandan, broke away, the railressel hist every in, to the number of should do, sait. The less extended in the above is never direction in while change, closely passed, from three to each feet thick.

The steamhoat Perranh was picked up by the flods near validion and protect against the machine shops in moisting their alter which it settled not the practic that a mile from the present channel of the river, where I hes high and dry.

The Sinking Fund Commission has authorized Comptroller Campbell to have new leases made of the Seventy first Ninth and Twelfith Regiment Armorized for one year. Ten library distributed and the translation of the grantes of the seventy first ninth and Shuth liegiments, and \$10,000 for the Twelfith Regiment's armory.

BUNBEAMS.

-Thearmy in "Richard III.," at a Chicago beatre, refused to fight the battle of Bosworth Field until

-Col. Paris, head of the Paris fire brigade, oposes in a recent report that large warehouses be applied to light by electricity, and urges that it would e a great safeguard. The Nice theatre fire was cause

by a gas explosion. -The bridegroom at a Muscatine (Ohiot wedding put on his hat and overcost immediately after the coremony, said "Good-by" to his wife, explained to the guests that he had no intention of living with her,

and coolly departed. -There seems to be an impression abroad

that the long-looked-for memoirs of Pinnes Talleyrand are about to see the light; but it is positively asserted that there is no chance of their being published for two or three years-probably not for eight or ten. -A man supposed to be deranged passed flown the rapid current of the Des Moines river astrate a log, during a freshet, keeping an upright postum t

means of an oar. He shouted to the spectators that he was bound for New Orleans, and hadn't time to stop. -The wife of Mr. Rice eloped at Charles. ton. Iowa. He hurriedly looked for his wallet, found it was as full as when he had last seen it, and said that he felt no further concern about the matter; but a few days afterward, when he discovered that it was stuffed with scraps of paper instead of money, his interest was revived.

-Owing to the severity of the past winter in Japan, the deer have in some parts descended from the mountains to the neighborhood of the scashors where they have been slaughtered by thousands, with out any apparent effect upon their numbers. Venison is, of course, at a discount under such circumstances, and a deer's carcass, worth from twoive to discon you as an ordinary rule, may now be purchased in Hakadate for a yen and a half—equal to \$1.50.
—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is now being

played at the South for the first time. It is variously re-ceived. The company was driven from the stage by a shower of eggs at Griffin, Ga. and the performance was also stopped by a mob at Bradian, La. In most places, however, the antiences are orderly; but the sufferings of thefe from do not produce tears anywhere, the negroes generally regarding him as a comic character, and laughing heartily when he gets whipped.

-The statistics of criminal justice in France and Algeria for the year 1879, lately subjected indicate in a striking way the reluctance of the authori-ties to carry out the extreme penalty of the law. Sen-tence of death is recorded in only twenty three cases, and of these four only resulted in executions, eighteer being changed to penal servitude for ife, and the nine-teenth, on account of the age of the condemned, to soli-tary confinement. Altogether the sentences to penal servitude for life are 140.

-In the course of the excavations necessary for the reconstruction of the baths at Darkheim, in the Rhenish Palatinate, the workmen came upon an enormous iron chest containing the celebrated treasure of the Abbey of Limburg, which disappeared after the siege of the abbey in 1504. The treasure is supposed to have been put in safety by the Abbot out of fear of an attack. It is composed of a large number of vascs and other objects of gold and silver, of precious stones, and coins of the fifteenth century.

-François Bonvolsin, a French Free Mason, according to the Frence du Nord, made a singular at-tempt at suicide on the 8th inst. He procured an earthen jar, filled it with powder, and arranged a tuse. Then he seated himself upon the jar, lighted the fuse, and awaited his scattering to the four winds of heaven. The explosion took place, but he was not blown to fragmenta. He was simply bounced, and after the extraction of a few pieces of earthenware by the doctors he was placed again in good standing among the fraternity.

-The corruption and incapacity of public officials have become a byword in Russia; and even the peasants do not hesitate to revise them openly in the treets. The Emperor has expressed his firm determina tion to put down not only official corruption, but the sys-tem of espionage which has done so much to demoralize the Administration. The men, however, who are now nost in favor at court, such as Ignatisff, Pobedonoscheff Imerity sky; and Pahlen, though they advocate reforms in the Administration, are strongly opposed to the grant of a constitution and to the adoption of Western sleas.

-The same circus which advertised for he handsomest woman in America, and claims to have obtained her at a cost of \$10,000, puts forward a male rider as a nobleman. " Few of the assembled spectators," says the account in print, "Imagine that the tall, grace-ful man, with the face and beard bearing evidences of the finest type of breeding, and looking much like a fine picture of some splendid specimen of full-grown man-hood, has been secusioned an his life to write his name underneath a crest and cost of arms which is familiar to all Germany as belonging to one of the leading bouses of the old Hanoverian king Jem." To inquirers this performer tells a thrilling story of personal adventure in va-rious parts of the world, and sticks stoutly to his claim

-It is stated that the French Government has been warned of an outbreak of Mosiem fanaticism in Africa, which the increase there of the religious order would render serious. The Cherif of Ouazzan, who paid would render serious. The there is Counzain, who paid with his half-English son a visit in 1878 to Marshal Mac Malton, is designated by Arab sootheavers as the chosen instrument for expelling the infidel from North Africa. The Morocco Mostems might, if the tribes in the east and south of Algeria were up, by terrible onemies. And of Kadir gained his most important advantage at the head f Morocco nuxillaries. It is apprehended that a circ slovernor does not conduce to the safety of Algeria. The imigenous races corn to be ruled by a condeman of the long role. They associate governmental force with the epaulette and sword, and think it beneath them to obey

-It is reported from St. Petersburg that, on the day previous to the late Char's assaurantion, the Grand Duke Constantine and his wife were during with his Majesty. In the course of conversation during disner the Emreror casually observed that, in all probabil ty, he should not, as had been his wont, attend the sun-day morning parade, as he was suffering from a sight cold. Upon this the Grand Duchess repond that his Mujesty's absence would prove a serious disappointment to her son Dimitri, who had just purchased a handsons charger, which he had proposed to himself to show of to his above in the Biding School after paralled arring the foll, wing forence in "That being the case," said the Fin-peror, good-naturedly, "I dure say I shall minuse to attend the parade as usual," and he did so. The Grand Duchess, when apprised of his death, was for a time completely overwhelmed by the conviction that, but for her persuasions, her brother in law would not have left is paince on that fatal Sunday morning.

-Giovanni Bettocchio, a master sudder of Turin, having been strong short to Nice by fusices engagements, took with him his only daughter, an intellicentehill of seven, whose for liness for music prompted her rather to purchase seate in the theatre for the ser-formance which terminated so trop, all. He served places in the front row of the gallery and was all. ing them with his little gir, when the alarm of he rang through the house. Snatching the child up in his same he endeavored, and successfully, to break turnish the partic stricken crowd to the gallery door had during the stringule the girl was tern from the gray. It is in a minut superhuman effort he contrived to recently the salery, by that time planted in all but form the case, and, while oping about among the overthrown scats caught had of a little girl, insensible from right, whom he carried out into the street, fully believing her til he his usual daughter. She proved, however, to be a proving which Hastily setting her down upon the present in lesser-stely fought his way for the second time and the barn-ing theatre, from which he never across one see laive the charred corpse was found, two days sair, build

-Josephus K. Turner was a popular and prosperous young lawyer at Titusville, but, twelle years ago. He embarated in a scheme for the expensive same ago the embaraed in a scheme for the water of the ding of the Government through the Process parathered, his companion in crime feets a warrant will let sended the wives of numerous on the all the distributions of the water of the twenty-four years' interisement. On his was to the prison he plunged through a wardow of the cast the plunged through the plunged going thirsy miss an hour. He fell into a frace distant breaking through the ice, and it was surplied that he was drowned, but he really easily by the forther simila-der, and for more than a month should it was be and ner, and for more than a month skuled it works are barns, suffering frightfully from could harner and less unset shoulder. He could make round the size was and was at last betrayed by a black-milt) whom he advante do the job. After serving five sorts of the sections of was pardoned. Using to Berner (prings, Mich. he should like anow among strangers, and acquired a good lead practice. This experience in range at practice. The experience in randardy experience a sufficient warning against further explained include ut it was not. He is now under argust tor forcers

-Dr. Lenz, in a recent lecture at Paris on his journey from Morogota Tunimeter has been cor-recting some of the generally received monoses to the socidation of the Sahara. It results forms a seven paint a about 1,100 feet above the level of the Attack 1 am part of this alabeau is there to be found that deposited cove the level of the ocean which has been in the mile of certain geographers, and which has been by wel-chemes of converting the Sanara into a greatment sen. Murcover, the satura is not one for least level, but is really greatly varied in the expect the east serviced by saturally plants better that there are served with all agraes, and extend shall we show a water. The fresh water foreign which are mer with it shall the parts, show that the salar atomic the notion of a final names. A.am, the temperature is not near a could be might be experied. In short, the salar area of a final it has been called with beats are ranged in mal-formulable enemies to be not with arc the function. If Lenz found he had to traverse a great sum a verifi-with ruins before he could reach the mind the park There are now only 20,000 minds such a many summit and sich libraries